

THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY.

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MALGAIGNE'S OPERATIVE SURGERY, TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Report of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania for the year 1850. By the Medical Faculty. Philadelphia, 1850.

To every true lover of our noble profession, to all who desire the extension of its usefulness and the elevation of its character, the information furnished by this report of the continued prosperity of our oldest and most celebrated medical school, must afford sincere pleasure. To the Faculty which now sustains the character of this school the profession are under deep obligations for their prompt adoption of an extension of the lecture term, recommended by the National Medical Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in 1847, and since reiterated at every meeting of the American Medical Association; and we have the gratifying assurance that this course will be persevered in. In their report, the Faculty state:—

"Under the impression that the views of the medical profession at large were expressed by a resolution of the National Medical Convention, passed in 1847, recommending a prolongation of the courses of lectures in the schools, it was determined by the Faculty to extend the medical session in the University. This was done in

the two next succeeding sessions, so as to make their duration five and a half months each. The last session was six entire months, the full period specified by the resolution, it being the first time in the United States that the attempt had been made to continue the *curriculum* for so long a period. The Faculty were encouraged to the plan adopted, by the reiteration of the above recommendation by the American Medical Association assembled in Boston in 1849. They now again are influenced by the same sentiment expressed at the late meeting of the Association, in Cincinnati; and also by the action of State Medical Societies, whose concurrence on this point has been emphatic.* The bodies enumerated may be considered as representing the opinion and views of the profession generally, or a very large portion of it, in the United States.

"While acknowledging the propriety on the part of the profession collectively, to recommend such measures as may contribute to its own respectability and elevation,

* Delaware Medical Society, December, 1847, at Wilmington—Medical Convention of Tennessee (now Society), Nashville, October, 1847—Medical Convention of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, February, 1848—Georgia Medical Society, Savannah, August, 1849—Medical Convention of the State of Alabama (now Society), Mobile, December, 1849.

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the Faculty of the University desire it to be also understood that, in acceding to the views of the medical public, they heartily accord in the wish to place medical education on its proper footing—to advance the interests of the profession, and to promote the spirit of progress which has taken such deep root in the minds of the enlightened and benevolent who adorn its ranks.

“It is well understood that the science of medicine requires patient, protracted labour for its acquirement; and in extending the scholastic term to six months, a better security is afforded for that thorough instruction which constitutes the groundwork of future respectability and usefulness. This is one of the ways in which evils so justly complained of will be removed; and as a primary step to ulterior means, it ought not to be resisted, and still less inconsiderately refused. The Faculty conceive that the question is now not open to argument; it has been decided, at least for the time, by the profession; and the Faculty respectfully request the co-operation of the schools with them in carrying out the plan.

“Influenced by the above considerations, and anxious to do their part as far as possible in the improvement of the profession and of medical science, the Faculty of the University admit no motive for an alteration of their policy, and shall continue to persevere in it so long as they find the profession true to itself and to its duties. The next session, therefore, like the last, will be of *six months' duration*.

“The Faculty are aware that charges have been made and allegations spread abroad, that the last *curriculum* of six months had not been fairly and punctually carried out. Such declarations are unfounded. With the exception of the course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which was interfered with by the ill health of the distinguished occupant of the chair, the instruction was full and faithful to the letter. Additional subjects were introduced, appertaining to each branch, for which in former courses time was not afforded. No hour was unprofitably spent, as each topic pertained to some practical purpose. The diseases and treatment of children; the minute knowledge of tissues, now so necessary to be understood in connexion with pathological investigations; and a greater range of organic chemistry, vegetable and animal, so essential in a medical education,

were the subjects of the charges made, not as having been omitted, but introduced at the convenience of the Professors. A highly educated body of physicians will perceive how idle such allegations must be. While the Faculty feel it a duty to affirm the integrity of their course during the last session, they are also conscious that on no occasion have they ever practiced deception or swerved from a conscientious discharge of the obligations they owe to themselves, to the students, and to the profession.”

Some important changes have taken place in the Faculty since the last session.

“The distinguished and venerable Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine has resigned the chair filled by him for a period of thirty-four years with such high honour and distinction to himself; while at the same time contributing to the reputation of the school, and benefiting, by his instructions and example, the numerous pupils who have listened to him. Most unexpectedly to himself and to his colleagues, his strength and physical energies failed soon after the commencement of the session. In the hope that inability to perform his duty would prove but transient, he struggled against infirmity; the hope proved delusive; and the conviction became imperative, painful as it was, that retirement from the field of his cherished labours and brilliant instruction was no longer to be postponed. In announcing his resignation, the Faculty take the opportunity of expressing their sincere gratification at the honorary connexion which is still preserved by his appointment on the part of the Trustees, as Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University.

“The vacancy thus created has, with a wise regard to the interests of the school, been supplied by the appointment of Prof. George B. Wood, the former eminent occupant of the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. From the widely spread reputation of Dr. Wood as a medical writer and teacher; from the high sense justly entertained of his scientific attainments; and from his long connexion as prescribing physician with the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Faculty have reason to be much pleased at his appointment; and feel well assured that his chair will be made signally effective. The Doctor is now on a visit to Europe, for the sole purpose of procuring such preparations, drawings and other materials as may

contribute to the value and usefulness of his lectures.

The transfer of Professor Wood made vacant the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy—to fill which, with the requisite ability, became a matter of deep solicitude. The Faculty take pleasure in stating that this has been done in the appointment of Dr. Joseph Carson, whose devotion to the profession generally, and more especially this branch of it, as a successful teacher in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, give ample assurance of his qualifications to perform the duties of the chair with profit to the students and with credit to himself and to the school.

In view of the demonstrative character to be imparted to the course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, the lecture-room heretofore used for that branch has been thoroughly changed and remodeled at a large expense; and by its existing convenience of seats, and adaptation of light, will contribute essentially to the comfort of the class, and to the intentions of the Professor. It will in fact have henceforth great advantages in its application to the wants of the chair, and to any other demonstrative or didactic service of the school."

The customary course of Clinical Instruction, it is announced, will be continued in the Pennsylvania Hospital, one of the largest and best organized hospitals for clinical teaching in this country; and further, a dispensary is attached to the University, where demonstrative lectures are regularly given.

Mercer County Medical Society.—This body held its regular quarterly meeting at the house of Wm. Morrison, in the borough of Mercer, on the 2d day of July. The President being absent, Dr. B. D. Packard, Vice-President, presided.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read, and without amendment adopted.

Application for membership was then made by Drs. J. W. Riddle, of Venango county, George Veach, of Middlesex, and C. I. Dawson, of Clarksville, and upon taking a vote thereon they were declared elected as honorary members of this society. Oral communications being next in order, numerous interesting cases were reported, and discussed by Drs. Cossitt, J. Baskin, Packard, Ray, and G. W. Baskin. A mo-

tion to elect officers for the ensuing year then prevailed, and a ballot being had, there were chosen, for

President—Dr. H. D. La Cossitt.

Vice-President—Dr. J. T. Ray.

Secretary—Dr. G. W. Baskin.

Treasurer—J. H. Rankin.

Dr. J. T. Ray, delegate to the State Medical Society, then made a lengthy report, followed by another from Dr. G. W. Baskin, delegate to the American Medical Association. Under the head of written communications, Drs. Ray and Cossitt presented a report on surgery, detailing several instructive cases; and Dr. G. W. Baskin read a paper on the diagnosis of certain diseases of the heart. The following resolution was then introduced, and after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it be enjoined upon the members of this Society, as a duty they owe alike to the community and the profession, to satisfy themselves, either by personal inquiry or by a written certificate of competent persons, before receiving young men into their offices as students, that they are of a good moral character, and that they have acquired a good English education, a knowledge of natural philosophy, and such an acquaintance, at least, with the Latin and Greek languages as will enable them to understand the technical language of medicine and read and write prescriptions.

The secretary was then instructed to procure blank certificates of membership, before the next meeting of the Society.

In conformity with a recommendation of the State Society, it was then

Resolved, That an abstract of the proceedings of this Society, together with a list of its members, be published in the papers of the county.

The following named physicians are regular and honorary members:—

Saml. Axtell, John Baskin, J. W. Grier, D. B. Packard, J. P. Hosack, G. W. Baskin, R. E. Breiner, John T. Ray, H. D. La Cossitt, J. H. Rankin, J. H. Mason, N. W. Reno, B. F. Gordon, C. M. Stewart, J. M. Irwin, W. G. Henderson, A. E. Hart, — Harnet, A. Harshy, Harvey Axtell.

On motion, Dr. J. Baskin was appointed to prepare a report on Obstetrics, Dr. Cossitt one on Surgery, Dr. Packard one on the Practice of Medicine, and Dr. Ray requested to deliver an address to the Society at its next meeting.

The Society then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday of October next.

GEO. W. BASKIN, *Secretary*.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Northampton County.—This Society held its semi-annual meeting in the Lecture-Room of the German Reformed Church, in Easton, on Monday, July 1st. Fourteen members were present—Drs. Abernethy, Cook, Drake, Gray, Green, Hollinshead, Innes, James, Kleinfelter, Lachenour, Seip, Stout, Swift, and Zulich.

The report of the censors of the State Society for this district, approving of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society, was received.

On motion of Dr. Abernethy, Dr. Joseph K. Swift was elected an honorary member of the County Society.

On motion of Dr. Cook, an amendment, constituting seven members a quorum to transact business, was made to the By-Laws.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the State Medical Society were read, and a committee chosen to attend to those items of business which have been referred to county societies.

Dr. E. Swift, Stout, Hollinshead, Zulich, and Barnes, were chosen a committee to carry out the following resolution of the State Medical Society:—

Resolved, That the attention of the county medical societies, throughout the State, be called to the importance of furnishing reports on the state of health, the medical topography, the occurrence and progress of contagious and epidemic diseases within their respective limits, and such other medical intelligence as may be of importance to the State Society.

Drs. Cook, Seip, Drake, Lachenour, and Slough, were appointed a committee on the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the county societies be requested, at the earliest day, to procure an enumeration of the regular medical practitioners within their limits, distinguishing between those who are graduates of medical schools and those who practice medicine, but who are not graduates; and to state also the number of irregular practitioners, distinguishing between the adherents of the several false systems which prevail.

Dr. Zulich, one of the committee of the State Society on forming a Pathological

Department of that society, for the collection and preservation of morbid specimens, presented that subject, and solicited specimens from the members of this society.

Drs. Abernethy and Gray were appointed a committee to audit the treasurer's account.

Society adjourned to meet on the first Monday of January next.

Medical Convention of Ohio.—This association met in Columbus on the 4th of June, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

President—Dr. Rickey, of Toledo.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. Wm. Judkins, of Cincinnati; Robert Hamilton, of Morristown; — Bennett, of Tuscarawas county; M. Brown, of Circleville; W. Blackiston, of Columbus.

Recording Secretaries—Drs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati; J. T. Updegraff, of Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county.

The attendance was large, all parts of the State being well represented.

Dr. Hubbard, of Newark, read a paper giving an account of a new method of treating irreducible hernia, invented by himself. He uses a concave pad of wood, and applies it over the tumour with a light pressure, and increases the pressure by gradually filling up the concavity of the pad with cotton as the tumour subsides. In the course of a few months he finds, he says, the whole tumour will be removed.

Dr. Edwards was called upon to give some account of the sale of patent medicines and drugs. He gave some interesting statistics. He also stated that Dr. Bailey had been removed from the office of inspector of drugs and medicines at N. York, for no other reason than that his political opinions were different from those of the present administration.

A preamble and resolutions expressive of the indignation of the Convention at the removal of Dr. Bailey, were read and adopted, and the secretary instructed to transmit a copy to Secretary Meredith, of the United States Treasury, by whom he was removed.—Condensed from *Western Lancet*, July.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Quinoa.—The high price of quinine has long rendered some substitute for it very

desirable. In the spring of 1847, my attention was directed to a plant called Quinoa, very extensively cultivated by the Indians, in the valley of Aresnipa, Peru. The plant is an annual, cultivated in fields like wheat and barley. The natives, after winnowing out the seed, wash it in water to deprive it of a bitter taste; they then dry it in the sun, and preserve it as an article of food.

I received in March last a considerable quantity of the seed of the unwashed or bitter Quinoa, but failed to procure a specimen of the plant from which it is obtained. The seed is about the size of a partridge-shot, flat, and auricular in shape, and covered with a pink-coloured farina, having a bitter taste, and readily soluble in water. The character of the seed would lead to the belief that the plant may be one of the tribe *Solanum*.

A very abundant alkaloid, possessing some of the sensible properties of quinine, has been separated from it. In small doses it acts as a tonic, while in larger doses it produces emesis, attended, however, by a very slight sense of nausea, and as to its anti-periodic effects there is no doubt.

I have instituted inquiries as to the botanical history of the plant, and intend to experiment with it in comparison with quinine in our autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers—the result of which, together with the mode of separating the alkaloid, it will give me pleasure to communicate. My present object is to inquire whether any of your readers are familiar with the plant, and can give me any information in regard to it.

TH. H. BUCKLER.

BALTIMORE, July 11th, 1850.

Assimilated Rank in the Navy.—On motion of G. C. M. Roberts, M. D., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the "Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland," at its convention, held June 5th, 1850:—

Whereas, success in the medical profession requires intelligence, sound morality, and competent knowledge of the principles of medicine, as well as liberal education: *And whereas*, humanity and patriotism alike demand that all our fellow-citizens who serve the republic in the army and navy should be, when sick or wounded, accompanied by practitioners as well instructed as any the country affords; therefore,

Resolved, That the critical examination of candidates for admission into the medical departments of the army and navy tends to the improvement of medical education, and to secure competent medical officers in the military service of the country.

Resolved, That properly qualified members of the medical profession are *socially* the equals of members of any branch of the army and navy, and therefore should be assigned by law a respectable position in every military community.

Resolved, That the "Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland" regards with approbation the law of the United States which confers military rank upon medical officers of the ARMY, because it secures them an equality of rights and privileges with officers of other staff departments.

Resolved, That the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland earnestly recommend that a similar law be enacted by Congress to place officers of the medical department of the NAVY on an equality of rights and privileges with other officers of this branch of the national defence.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Faculty be, and is hereby directed to transmit immediately copies of these resolutions, properly signed by the officers of the Faculty, to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, through the chiefs of the medical departments of each service at Washington, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States, in order that the attention of Congress may be invited to the subject.

From the minutes,

WM. H. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

University of the City of New York.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT has resigned the Professorship of Surgery in this school.

University College, London.—Mr. ERICHSON has been appointed to the Professorship of Surgery and Surgeon to the Hospital vacant by the retirement of Mr. Arnott.

Medical College of Ohio.—Drs. John Bell, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and T. O. Edwards, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in this school.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Death from Chloroform.—A policeman, named Alex. Scott, aged 34, died a few days since, in Guy's Hospital, in consequence of the inhalation of chloroform, prior to amputation of the finger. Mr. Cock, the operator, said, at the inquest, that in many cases where chloroform had been used, he had waited with breathless anxiety for the recovery of the patient from its influence. The public ought to know the great danger of using it, and he strongly objected to its administration under any circumstances. An Edinburgh surgeon, in a letter published in the *Times*, attributes the fatal results, in all these cases, to impurities in the chloroform.—*Med. Times*, July 6, 1850.

Accidental Death from Chloroform.—A case illustrative of the fatal effects of the incautious use of chloroform occurred lately at Sheffield. The subject of it, a young man 21 years of age, retired to bed at half past eleven. In the night he was heard to moan, but it was concluded that he was dreaming. As he did not appear at the usual time at the breakfast table, a domestic was sent to his bedroom, when he was found lying in bed, life being extinct. In his hands he held a handkerchief, firmly pressed to his mouth and nostrils. It appears the unfortunate gentleman had been in the habit of inhaling chloroform for the purpose of allaying the face-ache. A bottle which had contained chloroform was found uncorked in the watch-pocket of the bed, and in a private drawer two bottles of chloroform were discovered. An inquest was held on the evening of Monday, when evidence establishing the above account was given, and also that the deceased had several times, when he inhaled chloroform, directed William Girt, formerly groom to Mr. Ray, to sit with him, and to rouse him when falling into a state of insensibility, which he had accordingly done. The post-mortem examination of the body showed the blood to be in a very fluid state and very dark in colour: the right cavities of the heart were distended with blood, the liver and kidneys slightly congested. No smell from which it could be ascertained that chloroform had been used could be detected.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, June, 1850.

Forceps for tying Vessels deeply situated.—M. GIRALDES recently presented to

the Surgical Society of Paris a new description of forceps made by M. Luër, which are intended to facilitate the tying of vessels when they are situated in recesses. The extremity of the instrument is very fine, but increases in width in such a manner as to form a cone with a wide base superiorly, when both blades are brought together. The ligature is applied on the base of the cone, and glides down when slightly drawn, since the blades are perfectly smooth, and soon reach the vessel, which is then easily included in the ligature. Several surgeons, who have made use of this instrument, agree that it answers the purpose remarkably well.—*Lancet*, March 16.

Death of a Child by Sinapisms applied in mistake.—Dr. AMEUILLE mentioned, at a late meeting of the Société Médico-pratique, of Paris, the case of a little girl, six years of age, who, after an attack of eruptive fever, had swollen glands on each side of the neck. On the right side resolution soon came on, but on the left the swelling increased, and became painful; a linseed poultice was ordered, and a mustard one applied by mistake. The child screamed and complained bitterly, but was obliged to keep on the poultice for three hours; two successive sinapisms were applied after this, and the error was only discovered towards the evening. Frightful suppuration and gangrenous inflammation came on, reaching down to the sternum; the muscles, nerves, and vessels, of the part were laid bare; and the child sunk in spite of the most active and appropriate treatment, after having rallied a little while just before it expired. This may serve as an additional warning even in cases where sinapisms are ordered, and knowingly applied. Some members said that mustard poultices should not be left on children more than ten or twelve minutes. We would say not more than five or six.—*Ibid.*

Chloroform in Lithotrity.—M. RICORD had lately under his care a patient who presented the usual symptoms of stone; it was resolved to crush the calculus, and much of it was broken down in two sittings. At this period M. Ricord thought he might save his patient some pain in placing him under the influence of chloroform; and this agent was therefore administered just before the third sitting; but its use was rather detrimental than otherwise, for the anæsthetic

agent bringing on the complete resolution of the sphincters, the water which had been injected into the bladder escaped along the lithotrite. Chloroform was then dispensed with on a fourth sitting, and the calculus sufficiently crushed for the fragments to pass per urethram. The amount of water injected must have been large, for moderate quantities are well known not to escape under the influence of chloroform.—*Ibid.*

Catarrhal Pneumonia.—During the whole of the last winter, there has been in Paris an unusual prevalence of bronchitis, angina, and diarrhœa. This has been so marked as to lead some to consider that a veritable "catarrhal epidemic constitution" prevailed, which not only facilitated the production of the complaints above stated, but also impressed its own type upon other affections. Typhoid fever, for example, has been remarkable for the gravity of its thoracic symptoms; so also in the case of the eruptive fevers, and many cases of pneumonia have presented variations from their usual course which have led to the employment of the term "catarrhal pneumonia" for these exceptional forms. The "catarrhal pneumonia," as observed at La Charité, is thus described by M. Guéneau de Mussy. In place of commencing in its usual abrupt manner, the disease was preceded, for some days, by a simple bronchitis, to which insensibly succeeded the characteristic symptoms of pneumonia. The initial shivering, so frequent in ordinary cases of pneumonia, was absent or was slight; the expectoration was opaque, white, and mucous-looking; if at all coloured, was mixed with much uncoloured catarrhal secretion. The local symptoms were frequently merely sibilant and subcrepitant rhonchi, followed by the tubular respiration of solidification; sometimes, but less often, there was crepitant rhonchus. The general symptoms were severe; the headache was intense and persistent; there was insomnia, sometimes delirium, and weakness amounting to prostration. Both lungs were frequently affected. Antiphlogistic remedies were borne with difficulty, but tartar emetic and vesicatories were of great service.—*Ibid.*, from *L'Union Méd.*, April 20.

Unsuspected Fracture of the Neck of the Femur.—M. HUGUIER recently presented to the Surgical Society of Paris a pathological

specimen obtained from the following case: A woman of sixty-four fell on a staircase, and her whole weight came upon the great trochanter, which was much contused. On moving the thigh very slight pain was produced, and by the finger being applied to the trochanter it might be made out that that process followed the movements impressed on the femur, describing an arc, the ray of which was represented by the neck of the bone. There seemed, therefore, to exist no fracture of the femur. It should likewise be added that the patient could raise the limb, the heel being quite off the bed. As it was supposed that the bone was not broken, M. Huguier, in whose ward the woman had been brought, merely ordered discutient lotions; but during the day, as the patient felt no pain, and was on the point of getting up, she had a fit of apoplexy, under which she sank almost immediately. On the post-mortem examination the attention was principally attracted by the condition of the brain; but M. Huguier finding the hip-joint particularly movable, had the articulation dissected, and the following alterations were discovered. There was a little blood in the capsule; the neck of the femur was fractured posteriorly, not only externally to the joint, but even outside the capsule; anteriorly there was likewise a fracture within the joint, but inside the capsule. The interior of the articulation presented nothing particular, there was no fracture nor effusion; the grand trochanter was broken at its base, and the superior part quite detached from the rest of the bone. A third fragment resulted from a tearing caused by the resistance of the internal obturator. It is rather strange, that, in spite of the multiplicity and importance of these lesions, no symptom existed during life which might lead the surgeon to diagnose a fracture.—*Ibid.*

Pinel, Barthez, and Corvisart.—At the commencement of the present century, French medicine boasted of three great men: Pinel, a naturalist physician; Barthez, an ideal physician; and Corvisart, a practical physician. Pinel, a geometrician by taste, but a naturalist by study, not being able to reduce medicine to an equation, reduced it to a classification. Barthez, a profound but obscure metaphysician, wished to transform a science of facts into a science of abstractions. Corvisart, a man

of sound mind and good judgment, ignorant of philosophy, had no conception of medicine beyond the application of the senses. In a disease, Pinel sought for a genus or species; Barthez, an entity; Corvisart, only the malady. For Pinel, the disease was a problem to solve; for Barthez, a principle to be laid down; for Corvisart, an enemy to combat. Pinel treated medicine as Linnæus did his plants; Barthez, as Plato did politics; Corvisart, as having a mission to relieve and cure. The Emperor Napoleon, who knew mankind well, said of Pinel, he is a *savant*, let him be appointed to the Institute. He gave to Barthez the *honorary* title of his first physician, but *never* consulted him. Corvisart he made his personal physician and friend.—*L'Union Médicale*, April 18, 1850.

Iodine in Fresh-Water Plants.—The improvements of modern chemistry have thrown no inconsiderable light on therapeutics, by showing that many of our old and best popular remedies owe their value to certain substances, the action of which, in a simple state, is well determined. Thus it has long since been shown that the active properties of burned sponge are due to the iodine which it contains, and it seems probable that many other remedies of a similar kind derive their efficacy from the presence of the same substance in them.

Mr. Lindlay, I believe, was the first who pointed out the existence of iodine in water-cresses. A French botanist, M. Chatin, has confirmed this fact, and, moreover, shown that iodine, in greater or lesser quantity, forms an element of all fresh-water plants. M. Chatin has likewise ascertained,

1. That plants growing in running streams, or in water agitated by the winds, contain more iodine than those which inhabit stagnant waters.

2. That the proportion of iodine is very small in those plants which are imperfectly, or for a short time, submerged.

3. The proportion of iodine in fresh-water plants does not appear to depend on the nature of the plant itself, or on the place it occupies, in the natural order of vegetable bodies.

From the quantity of iodine contained in water-cresses, the author concludes that the popular idea of their usefulness in cases of phthisis, scrofula, &c., is well founded. The plant which grows in running streams has

ever been more esteemed than those which are produced in marshy situations; and here, again, the popular notion is confirmed by chemical research. Conium, also, is a plant which contains a considerable proportion of iodine, and its anti-scrofulous properties have been extolled by physicians of the old and modern school. Amongst the latter may be named M. Trousseau, who considers it a remedy little inferior to the cod-liver oil in scrofula.—*Ibid.*

Febrifuge and Antiperiodic Properties of Chloroform.—M. DELIQUX lately read to the French Academy of Medicine, a communication on this subject, in which he spoke of the benefit he had derived from the internal use of chloroform in intermittent fevers which had resisted quinine. It would appear from the tenor of the author's remarks, that no unpleasant effects have been witnessed, the only action of the medicine being that of suspending the febrile paroxysms. The usual dose is from thirty to forty drops, given in three portions a few hours before the expected access, taking care that the last dose is given about three hours prior to the fit. In obstinate tertian and quartan fevers the author gives the medicine daily, increasing the dose on the days of the access, and subsequently reducing it.—*Ibid.*

Kousso a New Remedy in Tape-worm.—Dr. BUDD has been giving trial to this remedy in King's College Hospital, and reports two cases. The first was that of a woman, aged 41. A week after admission she took kousso at ten A. M. The worm passed in the evening.

In the second case pomegranate bark, turpentine, &c., had been previously exhibited. She took the drug at nine A. M. and an immense tape-worm passed about two P. M. Its action is mild, without griping.—*Lancet*, April 20.

A third instance is recorded in the *Lancet* of June 1, by Mr. Armstrong, of Ware. The patient had tried numerous anthelmintics, but none succeeded. He took a single dose of kousso, for which he paid a high price, at seven A. M. In three hours the entire animal, fifteen feet long, was passed.—*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, July 10, 1850.

Obituary Record.—Died, May 29th, near Hastings, Dr. BARDSLEY, sen., in his 87th year.